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Gen. Wood for the Philippines.

Will He Crown His Constructive Work in Cuba by a Like Achievement in Savage Mindanao?

It will delight the country to know that Brig. Gen. Leonard Wood has applied for service in the Philippines, that his request has been granted, and that he is likely to be assigned to the difficult command of Mindanao.

This is the great island in the southern edge of the Philippine archipelago, second in area only to Luzon itself. It is in Mindanao that the embers of revolt still smolder. It is the island of the warlike Mohammedans. Twice or thrice these Moro tribesmen have been terribly chastised by our regulars, and a kind of armed truce now reigns there.

Leonard Wood is the man to grapple with this situation. He is soldier and peacemaker both in one. If these tribesmen want war they can have it, and have it mercilessly. If they want peace General Wood can make the way for it. He got along with the excitable Cubans; he can get along with the treacherous Malays. This command in Mindanao will give his administrative abilities another great chance for demonstration.

General Wood goes out to undertake a task which no soldier or administrator has ever yet achieved. The Moro tribes of Mindanao were as unsubdued when the Americans came to the Philippines as they were when those Eastern skies first smiled upon the pennons of Magellan. Four centuries of contact with Caucasian civilization had not dulled the points of the Moro spears or the keen edges of the native creeses. It had not tamed the temper of this fiercest and most intractable Eastern race. The Malays of the South Philippines are today, as they have always been, the most wolfish of pirates, the most desperate of barbarians. For the first time, however, they have met in our regulars far more than their match as fighting men. For the first time some of these Moro chiefs have yielded genuine submission to an alien power.

General Wood goes out to complete the work which Baldwin and his daring infantrymen have begun. He will carry to the Moros the choice of peace or war. It will be a fit and distinguished consummation of an extraordinary career if Leonard Wood can crown his work in Cuba with the pacifying and civilizing of a Malay people which has withstood the forces of civilization for four hundred years.

Why Neglect American History?

It Rivals in Picturesqueness and Dramatic Quality That of Any Foreign Land.

The publication of Edward Everett Hale's reminiscences has doubtless aroused in the minds of many of his readers the query, "Why did we never know before that United States history is interesting?" It is an unfortunate but undeniable fact that to the majority of Americans the history of their own country is stupid. They much prefer to read the history of Europe, even in biography and in fiction.

The reason for such a condition of the American mind is a little obscure. It may perhaps be accounted for on the same ground as that of the little girl's indifference to the history of the English people in the present century. She said: "I don't care about the coal and cotton reigns. They are not interesting."

At first sight the invention of the cotton gin, the trial trip of Fulton's steamboat, and the Missouri Compromise, appear far less fascinating than the story of Mary Queen of Scots or of the Wars of the Roses. But they have a fascination of their own, all the same, if anybody can be found who will take the trouble to bring it out.

It may be that the Americans who could have written history properly have been commonly occupied with something else. There has been so much to do in this land, the matters occupying the attention of thoughtful men have been so infinitely varied and so pressing in their importance, that the business of writing history has until recently taken a place second to the business of making it.

Moreover, some of the histories which have been written by men of genius, and which are as fascinating as romance, have been for the most part so costly as to be beyond the means of the average reader, and so voluminous that they frightened him with their size. Parkman's histories of the Northwest are packed with picturesque happenings, but a set of them is beyond the means of the average student, even if he happens to have heard of them, which is not the case with the ordinary high school graduate.

The same is true of most other works of that class. So the American reader knows nothing of the history of the putting down of piracy in Tripoli by our infant republic, nothing of the pioneer history of Texas, and not much of a dozen other episodes in the story of this country, as dramatic as anything in the historical novels dealing with the courts of Europe. But what is to be done about it?

One thing which might be done about it belongs properly to public school work. The study of United States history might be taken up in a manner suited to its importance, and the study of the higher mathematics, of foreign languages, and of science, put off until the students of the grammar school and the high school know something about the making of their own country. With the aid of the public library, any teacher of ordinary ability could do this work better than she could teach French or biology, and it would be more valuable to the average pupil when done.

LARCENY OF COAL UNDER STRESS.

An Offense of Which Law-Abiding Citizens Are Guilty.

Stealing coal is stealing and punishable as larceny by the statutes of all the States; but there is a reprehensible levity regarding this particular form of stealing under present conditions.

At Arcola, Ill., the coal in a wrecked coal train was all seized by the citizens and appropriated to their own use. That the destitution and the provocation were great cannot be disputed. Prominent citizens say they are ready to pay for the coal when they discover to whom it belongs. It is said that the railroad company will not attempt prosecutions, nor sue the town authorities.

In Toledo, Ohio, the workhouse board has discharged from the institution all prisoners committed for stealing coal, and no more will be received, no matter by what court sentenced, for that offense. This is a dangerous precedent, yet when men are starving for want of food or freezing for lack of fuel great leniency will inevitably be shown to the tempted.

More startling still is the action of the mayor and council of Bellevue, Ohio, who formally decided to confiscate six carloads of coal standing on a railroad siding in the city. The fire bells were sounded, the citizens gathered with shovels and quickly unloaded the cars, then distributed the coal in ton lots. Such incidents as these are warningly significant of the present temper of men who are ordinarily law-abiding citizens. There is a gathering desperation of the public, of which those upon whom its wrath may possibly fall should promptly take heed.

These citizens who take coal from the railroads are not acting differently from the railroad corporations which claim and exercise a privilege of appropriation to their own use of coal intrusted to them as carriers only. Whenever they do this, they set an example which may be followed by others to their great loss and harm.—Boston Herald.

A Scheme That Failed.

"What's that about Rockmore being killed on a shooting expedition? I thought he had a scheme that would make him perfectly safe."

"He thought he had. You see he had a shooting costume made of bright red, so he couldn't by any possibility be mistaken for a deer, and he incautiously crossed a pasture where there were some cows."

A Word to the Cautious.

Timid people will do well to remember that in the long run either side of the fence is safer than the top, besides being more comfortable.

Is the South Another Ireland?

By EMORY SPEER, United States District Judge for the Southern District of Georgia.

IN the recent election, by majorities the most unequivocal, the policies of the Government have received the approbation of the people of every Northern and Western State. But the solid South has been immovable. Of the 125 Representatives from its homogeneous American population, only four are in apparent sympathy with those measures of the Government through which the people of the United States have attained a plane of prosperity unexampled, and the country itself the attitude of a world power.

While this is true, it is also true that multitudes of Southern men of the most forceful character are in full accord with these policies. I believe that a majority of Southern men would be as little likely to denounce the treaty of Paris as the treaty of Guadalupe Hidalgo, as unlikely to surrender the Philippine archipelago as the prairies of Texas. The truth is, our reflecting people know that if the economic policies of the Administration were reversed, a wave of bankruptcy would overwhelm our every interest as completely as the boiling floods from the West Indian crater swept a people from among the names of men.

They know that the whirr of the cotton mills would be hushed, that the mines would be closed, the forges voiceless, the lumber mills shut down, and the railways no longer taxed to their capacity to move the products of field, forge and factory. They know that in lieu of the remunerative price they now get, they would do well again to secure 5 cents per pound for their annual crop of 10,500,000 bales of that indispensable product of which we hold the monopoly for clothing three-quarters of the human race. Yet they vote with mechanical reiteration against their every interest.

It is true that the Southern people see Republicanism in its most unattractive guise. And when was the occasion within the memory of this generation where any Northern statesman of national reputation and attractive eloquence undertook to make plain to a Southern audience the great policies of government upon which Republicanism is based? Was there ever a political campaign conducted in a Southern State by the authorities of the Republican party with the energy, skill and thoroughness to which the people of every Northern State have become habituated?

I know that there is an opinion abroad that it would be disagreeable and perhaps dangerous for Republican statesmen from the North to address the masses of the Southern people. If this was once true, it is true no longer. The great leaders of Northern thought would be welcomed with kindly hospitality and heard by courteous if not enthusiastic thousands. No surer means could be adopted for breaking there the hitherto unbroken solidarity of political action.

With such campaigns as are conducted in New York, Ohio, Indiana and other Northern States, with a wide dissemination of the great newspapers and other literature, with the "spellbinder" abroad in the land, the people would begin to think for themselves, interest in national politics would be awakened, white men would differ, and black men as well, and as a consequence hopeful progress would be made toward the purity and freedom of the ballot, the restoration of the American spirit, and the return to constitutional methods.

At the University of Georgia, the alma mater of hundreds of the foremost leaders of Southern thought, at the commencement this year, the original addresses of not less than six of the students were protests against the continued surrender of political independence on the part of the young men of the South. To me it matters not whether such men ally themselves to the Democratic or Republican party. My plea is for the revival of the American spirit, for the restoration of constitutional methods.

I pray to see the handicap of provincialism stricken from the minds of the aspiring youth of my State and my section. I pray to see the imputation of a sullen and immovable resentfulness toward the government and its ennobling purposes removed from my section. Indeed, with the masses of the people it does not exist. No man has the right to place the Southern people toward our government in the attitude of Ireland toward the government of Great Britain.

In the Public Eye.

Admiral Gervais of the French navy, who has just been placed on the reserve list, having reached the limit of age, has been more distinguished for his diplomatic successes than for his victories on the sea, although when the French fleet was forced into inaction in 1870, he commanded a company of Marine Fusiliers in the battles fought around Paris. He has been the guest of several European monarchs, and on his return from St. Petersburg in 1891 as the naval pioneer of the Franco-Russian alliance, he spent a week with Queen Victoria at Osborne.

Hall Caine's youngest son, Derwent, showed his mother a snapshop of a scene taken on the occasion of King Edward's last visit to the Isle of Man. The boy was a prominent figure in the picture, and Mrs. Cain said in a shocked tone: "I'm surprised to see that you kept your hat on. The other gentlemen are bareheaded." "All except the King, mother," he corrected. "I watched him, and when I saw that he didn't take off his hat I kept on mine, because, of course, he knows better than anyone else what's the right thing to do."

HAPPY DAYS.

Sing a song of happy days comin' up the slope,
All the country listenin' to the tinklin' bells of Hope;
Happy in the meadows and happy by the streams,
And happy in the daytime, and happy in our dreams.

Sing a song of happy days, climbin' up the hills,
Singin' in the breezes and ripplin' in the rills;
Happy on the housetops, and happy on the sod,
And the happy world a rollin' to the happy gates of God.

—Atlanta Constitution.

Unconsidered Trifles

Other Climes, Other Customs.

"I suppose," said the suburban resident, trying to make Dariat Jim feel at home, "it would seem more natural to you if we were to have a shooting match out in the yard, tomorrow——"

"Don't trouble yourself, brother-in-law," interposed the visitor, hastily. "Shootin' matches is good fer them as knows how, but I notice hereabouts you generally shoots the innocent bystander. Sport is one thing, and carnage is another."

Serious Prospects.

Chaperon—I see that the War Department is going to keep a complete record of every officer's career, his conduct in engagements——

West Point Maiden—Oh, horrors! I wonder if they'll want to know the girl's name?

IN THE COURTS AND CAPITALS OF THE OLD WORLD

Significance of Visit to Russia by German Crown Prince—Such Intercourse Often Productive of Important Diplomatic Consequences—Personal Friendship the Secret of Much Favor and Disfavor.

Kaiser Willhelm II the Great Traveler—Persian Shah Follows Suit.

Crown Prince is Modest and Charming.

Germany's crown prince is now paying his first visit to the court of Russia, and there is no doubt that his modest, unaffected ways, and charm of manner which have already won for him so many friends among all classes of society, not only in his own country, but likewise in England and particularly in Austria, will commend themselves to the Emperor and Empress of Russia, and to the leading personages at the court of St. Petersburg. Particularly will they please the Czar, and it may be regarded as certain that they will excite in the breast of the Muscovite autocrat a sympathy and good will for the young prince, which he has never felt himself able to extend to the Kaiser. Nicholas and the German heir apparent have many traits in common, whereas Emperor William is the very antithesis of his brother monarch at St. Petersburg.

Visit May Have Political Results.

Taking it for granted that the crown prince will make friends with everybody at the Russian court, especially with the Emperor and Empress, I would draw attention to the political results of this visit.

It is all very well to underrate the value of the feelings of personal sympathy between Old World sovereigns as regards their effect upon international relations, and to depreciate the importance of crowned heads as factors in the situation. In every monarchical country of Europe the final and ultimate direction of its foreign policy and relations rests with the monarch. Even in England King Edward has the last say, and no important dispatch committing the British government to any foreign policy can be sent out by the secretary of state for foreign affairs without having received the approval of King Edward. Everyone remembers how Queen Victoria declined to permit the dispatch of the message which Lord Russell and his cabinet had drawn up for communication to the United States Government concerning the Trent affair, and which, if sent as writeen, would have inevitably resulted in war between the two countries.

As long as monarchs continue to exercise the supreme direction of the foreign relations of their respective governments, so long will the ties of relationship and the bonds of personal friendship uniting the various rulers, contribute to avert war, and to maintain that peace which is one of the most important elements of prosperity, progress and civilization.

Cementing Ties of Friendship.

Now, these ties of friendship can best be cemented by personal intercourse and interchange of views between the anointed of the Lord.

To what extent their personal feelings weigh in the matter may be gathered from the fact that it was the affection of Czar Alexander II for his uncle, old Emperor William, which alone prevented Russia from giving trouble to Germany during the latter's war with France in 1870, while again it was the personal dislike, and even bitter aversion, of Alexander III for the present Kaiser, that caused Russia to break away from her alliance with Germany and Austria, and to bind herself to France.

It was the profound regard of Emperor Nicholas and of his consort for the latter's venerable grandmother, Queen Victoria, which caused the Russian government to take no advantage whatsoever, either in Asia or elsewhere, of England's difficulties in South Africa. Again, Queen Victoria's ties of kinship with the House of Orleans during its occupancy of the throne of France until 1848, and the grateful friendship with which she inspired Napoleon III and Empress Eugenie by visiting the latter and inviting her to Windsor at the time when the imperial lady was boycotted by all the queens and empresses in Europe, served to avert the war into which popular sentiment in France several times between 1837 and 1870 was on the point of committing the Paris government against Great Britain.

Custom Due to Emperor Nicholas.

It was Emperor Nicholas I who, in the days of postchaises—that is to say, before railroads and telegraph were invented—inaugurated the system of visiting the various courts for the sake of becoming personally acquainted with his fellow-rulers, learning their views and imparting to them his own. He twice visited Queen Victoria, arriving on the first occasion absolutely unannounced, and the late Queen in her memoirs admits how many prejudices that had previously existed against him were dispelled by his coming, and how favorable was the impression which he made, not only at court, but also in English society. He visited the Pope at Rome on two occasions, and was frequently at Vienna and at Berlin, declining however, to go near Paris.

Napoleon III was the next ruler to follow his example, and repeatedly visited Germany, Italy, Austria, and England.

Expanded by Kaiser.

But it was not until the present Emperor William came to the throne, now near fifteen years ago, that the system of interchange of visits between sovereigns became a regular practice.

When William, shortly after assuming the reins of government, started off on a round of visits, which were in most cases uninvited, as he was not popular in those days, he came in for a good deal of criticism, both at home and abroad. It was claimed that he should have waited until the period of mourning for his father and grandfather had elapsed, and that he was manifesting too great an anxiety to flaunt his newly-acquired sovereign dignities at those foreign courts where he had been formerly treated as a rather negligible quantity, and in course of time his subjects began to grumble. His Prussian lieges declared that he spent more of his time traveling abroad than he did in his own dominions, and they nicknamed him "Wilhelm der Reise" (William the Traveler).

More Generally Observed.

But he has since had the satisfaction of seeing his example followed by the various other crowned heads of Europe, and this custom of interchange of visits become a regular practice among Old World sovereigns. Thus Emperor Nicholas shortly after his accession to the throne visited Queen Victoria, Emperor Francis Joseph, the Kaiser, the King of Denmark, the President of the French Republic, and is now about to pay his respects to King Victor Emmanuel and to Leo XIII at Rome. King Victor Emmanuel has visited St. Petersburg and Berlin since his accession, and is due this summer both in Paris and in England. Young King Alfonso of Spain is shortly to set forth on a tour of visits to the various courts of Europe, while the King of Portugal has recently returned to his dominions from a tour which included visits to the Kaiser at Berlin, to Francis Joseph at Vienna, to King Edward at Windsor, to the President of the French Republic at Paris, and to King Alfonso at Madrid.

Orientals Are "Catching On."

Even the Oriental potentates have "caught on," and are following the Kaiser's example, and every two or three years the Shah of Persia finds it necessary to call on his brother sovereigns at their various capitals in Europe. The Turkish Sultan has not yet followed in the footsteps of the Shah in the matter, owing probably to the fact that he does not dare leave his dominions for fear his throne may be wrested from him during his absence. But he is on terms of considerable intimacy with the Kaiser, and it is owing to this personal friendship formed during the two or three visits of Emperor William to Constantinople that Germany succeeded in obtaining such a foothold in Turkey, where at the present moment she is more favored by the Sublime Porte than any other foreign country. Indeed, German influence is predominant at Constantinople, and Emperor William's wishes are something very much akin to law to the Padishah. From this it will be seen that there is some good after all in royal and imperial visits.

MARQUISE DE FONTENOY.

WHAT DOES EDUCATION MEAN?

Difficulty in Defining Just What the Word Signifies.

What is education? It takes an educator to tell, and even he does not always give the answer that satisfies us. We hear of men who are "finely educated;" they may be walking encyclopedias, ready at a moment's notice to answer all kinds of abstruse questions on all sorts of subjects, but they seem to be of little use in the world to themselves or others. They are repositories of passive knowledge, but are they educated?

The "Brooklyn Eagle" has asked 400 prominent educators to formulate a working definition of education and to express an opinion as to how much of the work of education public schools ought to supply and how much the home, the church, and other social institutions should provide. The first installments have been published, and the others will appear in regular order until the contributions to these symposia are exhausted.

President Hadley tells us that the word is used in two different senses. For the narrow one he considers Webster's definition a good one. "In the broad sense it includes every exercise of activity which is valued, not for its direct results, but for its indirect effects upon the capacity of the man who is engaged therein." That perhaps will bear analysis and repay study, but it will hardly do for a working definition.

John Dewey, professor of education in the University of Chicago, says that "education is life;" but his reply, while indorsed by other educators and interesting for its brevity and epigrammatic quality, is rather a proposition than a definition. It does not particularly illumine the vague conception of this matter as it lies in the popular mind.

Without sifting the various attempts to reach the kernel of the problem, one or two answers may serve to show the general drift. The State superintendent of Michigan says: "No satisfactory working definition of education would be complete if the conception is to be confined to the work of the so-called school. Education is the sum total of results produced in the life and character of a young man or woman by the combined forces of the home, the school, society, the church, and the state. It is to be measured by his efficiency or power to do, first, for himself, and, secondly and most important, his power to be of service to mankind."

Superintendent Jacoby, of Milton in this State, thinks that schools should aim at "physical development and health, mental development and power, the development of moral freedom. In addition to this the school must furnish acquisition of knowledge of the intellectual and spiritual possessions of the race, such as will best serve man for right guidance in life's activities and duties and for increasing his true enjoyment and happiness. The school must also give him skill that he may function rapidly and well."

This is a very good answer for the school side of the question but hardly covers the whole ground. Some eminent educators are still to have their innings and certainly from them all the layman as well as the teacher and the student should be able to draw a good measure of inspiration—Boston Transcript.

EUROPE'S JEALOUSY OF AMERICA.

A Straw From Vienna Showing How the Wind Blows.

There is something amusing in the outburst of a Vienna journal against the United States. It foresees the necessity of teaching the Yankees a lesson, and it proceeds to outline the nature of the lesson. Nothing could be more easy. Germany, Austria, Italy, France and Russia can combine against us, draw Great Britain into the combination, overrun and conquer the country and then divide it among themselves.

We may as well frankly admit that we should get the worst of it in such a conflict. Six powers combined could circle our coasts with a hosile navy, seize our large cities and land army after army on our shores. It would be a very pretty scheme were it not for two fatal defects. How are all the powers to be made to act together; and how are they to divide and hold the territory after they are in possession?

Imagine Great Britain, with her vast American possessions, inviting Russia and Germany to come into the New World! Fancy Russia or France believing that such a combination would be better than American friendship! Such a dream is too crazy for recounting.

Nevertheless, it is worth while for the American people, secure as they are in their resources, to remember that the futile suggestion of the Vienna journal is an expression of dislike and distrust common enough, but in this case a little more fantastic than usual. If the United States is to do its part in the work of the world, it must not fail to provide against the possibility of conflict. He is thrice armed, perhaps, who has his quarrel just; but if he is amply armed he may avert the quarrel.

European conquest of America is an empty phantom. But European injury to our interests is perfectly possible, and refusal to maintain and enlarge our naval forces will only invite it. How long would the German Emperor respect the Monroe Doctrine if he had a fleet twice as strong as ours? This ridiculous prediction from Vienna gives us at least a hint as to the tendency of European policy just at present.—Providence Journal.

RATING IN SCHOOL STUDIES.

Not Indicative of Pupil's Actual Proficiency.

A bright little girl of scarcely fourteen years, belonging to a family of intelligence and culture, writes with evident pride to a relative concerning her standing in scholarship in the public school which she has been attending for a number of years. She reports that she is pursuing fourteen studies, at least eleven of them being "solid" ones, and her average standing in all of them, reckoned on a scale on which "100" indicates perfection, is no less than 99 5-14. In four studies she is marked 100, and in only one as low as 96. In grammar she has attained perfection, being marked 100, while in civics she stands at 98, in physics at 97, in physiology at 99, in algebra at 98, and in literature at 96.

In the same letter she tells of some recent incidents. "There has been two boats ashore. * * * Paper took sister and I with him so we could see the boats."

"Grammar, 100." So reads her school report, prepared by a teacher who doubtless takes great pride in so clever a scholar. It is a pity, of course, that she stands only 96 in civics, a study so essential to the childish mind, and it might be wished that she had got above 97 in physics, especially seeing that she has only eleven "solid" studies and not more than fourteen in all. She is not yet studying differential calculus, or blowpipe analysis, or sanskrit, or the French drama of the eighteenth century. Doubtless these will come next term. Then she will probably stand "100 plus" in grammar and be able to write that "me and her done it." Then she will be ready for college. "Grammar, 100!" With only fourteen studies, and only eleven of them "solids." Including civics, physics, algebra, physiology, literature, and two kinds of history.

In the name of the Prophet, fudge!—New York Tribune.

THE COAL SITUATION.

People Believe the Operators Alone Are Responsible.

Just what effect the free-coal measure will have remains to be seen, but the operators will be fools if they fail to hearken to this ominous warning. They have, day after day and week after week, pleaded that they were doing their best to supply the demand for coal, while the truth is they have been holding up the supply, not satisfied with three times the normal price, but looking for four and five times that figure.

Outside of New York, outside of Chicago, and doubtless outside of other cities, are hundreds of carloads of coal, while the people of those cities are suffering, many of them begging for a bucketful of the fuel to keep them from freezing. It is no use for President Baer, of the Reading, and the men at the head of the other coal-carrying railroads and coal-mining companies to declare that they are not responsible. They and their allies are guilty of an inhuman outrage, one the American people will never condone, never forgive.

The whole American nation will applaud this action of the United States Congress and of President Roosevelt. The free-coal act must now be followed by a thorough investigation of the methods that have been employed by the operators since mining was resumed in the anthracite region. The people believe that a grievous wrong has been done and the people will not be satisfied until that wrong is righted.—Baltimore American.

BARON VON STERNBURG'S MISSION.

There seems to be no doubt that Baron Speck von Sternburg will be a particularly acceptable representative of Germany at Washington. There seems to be as little that he owes his appointment to that fact. It seems that either his length of diplomatic service does not entitle him to ambassadorial or even to ministerial rank, or that possibly it is consideration for Dr. von Holleben which withholds from the successor who is nominally but a locum tenens the full rank of a regular German ambassador. But it appears also that this defect will be cured by giving some special diplomatic rank to Germany's envoy.

In any case a charge d'affaires who commands the confidence of the government to which he is accredited is a more valuable representative of his own than one of higher rank and less acceptability. The appointment denotes the desire of the German Emperor to remain on good terms with the United States, a desire which he has constantly and variously manifested, and which cannot seriously be questioned.

The impression made by the appointment itself will be deepened by the great cordiality of Baron von Sternburg's "manifesto," as it may be called issued from Berlin and transmitted in advance of his departure. This unusual step can scarcely have been taken without the approbation of the new envoy's official superiors, who must, moreover, have read and approved the language of what is really an address to the people of the United States. It is a very cordial as well as a very tactful one, and augurs well for its author's diplomatic success.—New York Times.